

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, July 26, 1863.

THE OREGON MEETING.—The Union men had a rousing meeting at Oregon, on Saturday last. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. Loan, Major Albin, and Mr. Schofield, of St. Joseph. They handled Gambleites and Copperheads without mercy.

Gen. Loan gave a full history and pedigree of Gamble and all his State officers; of the doings of the State Convention; of the reason why he was mustered out of the service; skinned brother Van Buren alive; gave an account of the perjuries and doings of Dr. Peter; and told the people how Gamble & Co. were maneuvering to bring them under, and to protect slavery in the State until the rebellion was over, when the exiled traitors could come home and fasten the institution on Missouri forever.

Mr. Schofield gave a terrible and at the same time amusing flailing to Jim Foster, Doc Robinson, and other leading Holt County traitors, and gave the true definition of the term "Chivalry."

Major Albin displayed his usual eloquence and force of argument, and dealt traitors and sympathizers such blows as he knows how to deal.

The speakers all declared their intention to spend their time from now until Fall, in speaking to the people and warning them of the dangers that surround them, and of the web which Gamble & Co. are weaving to ensnare them. We are glad to see the people awakening.

The proceedings of the Oregon meeting were ordered to be published in the Chief, but up to this date we have not seen them.

PERSONAL.—Jeff. Jenkins and Ed. Davis, two of our County functionaries, spent several days in our metropolis, this week. Familiarly, they are known as Jeff. and Davis.

Capt. E. N. Morrill, of Brown County, was here on Wednesday. He was formerly connected with the Kansas 7th, but for some months past has filled the office of Commissary of Subsistence, and has been stationed at Fort Donelson, Tennessee.

Lieut. Gov. Tom Osborn is spending a couple of days here, to drive away the ennuis produced by the dullness of Leavenworth and the Capital. By the way the young man throws himself, we judge that he is happy. We saw him with Kit Williams. Hope he won't lead Kit astray.

Sheriff Beeler was around, the other day. He always has his pockets full of papers, endorsed "Subpoena," "Appraisal," and such like.

THE SCREWS TIGHTENING.—Gen. Guitar has issued an order for disarming all persons in his District, except Militia. This is but another step of the Gamble dynasty to subject the people to their measures. By leaving them defenseless, they are wholly dependent upon Gamble's Copperhead authorities, who hope thus to bring them to a proper state of meekness. Of course, the bushwhackers will not comply with the order, and will therefore fall only upon loyal, law-abiding citizens. Bushwhackers may then commit their outrages and murders with pleasure, and the people can do nothing but stand and take it, unless the militia should happen to be at hand. We suspect that Gamble & Co. will have a good time getting all the guns.

A Sautrelle correspondent of the Topeka Record, says the editor of the Jeffersonian was recently an inmate of a lunatic asylum. That is hard language, which we might be disposed to condemn, were it not that the editor of the Jeffersonian himself has no regard for the feelings of others. He classes one brother editor with thieves, represents another as being lower than niggers, and abuses the Methodist Church because Gen. Lane occasionally joins it. A man who constantly indulges in this species of editorial ruffianism, without any provocation whatever, and imagines it to be the height of independence, certainly has an enormous crack in his gourd.

Godey's Lady's Book, for August, has shown its welcome face. The engravings are: "Hallowed be Thy Name," "A Sudden Shower," a splendid Colored Fashion Plate, and numerous Patterns. It also contains the beautiful poem, "Rock Me to Sleep," set to music. Marion Harland's fine novel of "Hunks" is completed in this number. Another novel, by the same writer, will be commenced soon. The Lady's Book is published at Philadelphia, at \$2 a year. We procure it for our subscribers for \$2 a year.

A Virginian named Andrews, was the leader of the New York mob, which evinced their hatred of negroes by killing all they could find. Yet, when the police went to arrest Andrews, they found him in bed with a nigger wench; and it was proven that he had been living with her for several years!

The rebels are again invading Kentucky. Our forces have been driven back from Richmond, in that State, and Lexington has been placed under martial law.

GOING IT WITH A ROSE.—Capt. Bixby has been recruiting for the Kansas 14th about one week, and has a company well progressed toward completion. On Monday and Tuesday he swore in twenty-seven men, and secured promises from about ten more. Rush Bottom, Missouri, appears to be seized with the fever, and are turning out en masse. From every direction, the cry is "still they come." The Captain has struck a rich lead.

This success is in a great part due to the indefatigable energy of Maj. D. H. David. His soul is in the work, and he spares neither time, efforts nor money in securing enlistments. No other man could have met with the success which has attended him in this vicinity. The Major is loyal all through, goes into the service to fight, and believes in killing rebels.

The stories that either Maj. David or Capt. Bixby have used threats to induce men to enlist, we believe to be wholly false. Some jealous individuals, who have undertaken to drum up recruits, may have used arguments that were construed into threats by certain suspicious individuals; but if they have done so, it was without either Maj. David's or Captain Bixby's orders, knowledge, or consent, as they desire to obtain recruits only through fair and honorable means.

SLIGHTLY CURIOUS.—We do not believe we ever published a word about any person, that said person didn't find it out in the shortest possible time afterward. No matter whom we may see proper to favor with a little notice, he is prominent or obscure, far or near, some kind friend takes particular pains to send him a copy, marked. Six years ago, a daily mail was secured for this place. Some enemy of the town sent to Washington a copy of the Chief containing something not very complimentary to old Buchanan's Administration, and forthwith White Cloud was reduced to tri-weekly service.

If we should speak disrespectfully of the King of the Feejee Islands, within three weeks afterwards he would manage to send us word that he knew all about it. Were we to give the man in the moon a blizzard, we verily believe, that in passing that planet, on our way to Heaven, old Cruso, or whatever name the solitary inhabitant is known by, would hail us concerning the article we published about him! These things might annoy us, were it not that we are perfectly willing every man should read what the Chief says about him.

That immaculate young cod-fish, Wilky, of the St. Joseph "Herald Printing Company," says he won't have anything to do with Sol. Miller, of the White Cloud Chief, or Whitaker, of the Savannah Plaindealer. They are both such inveterate blackguards, that he don't want anything to do with them.—*Savannah Plaindealer.*

If the Herald ever said such a thing, we have not seen it. We have never had, nor attempted to have, any controversy with that paper, and are at a loss to know why it should use such language. If it did so, did it consider it a gentlemanly act to withhold the paper containing it? We don't.

KANSAS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We find the following announcement in the Washington (Pa.) Reporter and Tribune, of July 1st. Some of our readers may know the person referred to:—

UNION MEETING.—We have the pleasure of announcing to our fellow-citizens, that IRA J. LACOCK, ESQ., formerly a citizen of this place, but now of Kansas, will address the people in behalf of the Union cause, at Smith's Hall, on Friday evening of this week. Turn out, one and all, and hear the voice of a loyal Democrat, who is devoted, heart and soul, to the suppression of the rebellion, and the maintenance of the Government in its integrity.

WE are sorry to learn that the Germantown (O.) Independent has temporarily suspended, for want of adequate support. We know something about publishing a paper there. The Republicans and Union men are fully able to give a newspaper a handsome support; but they occasionally get lukewarm, and do not appreciate the value of a home paper until they lose it, when they discover their mistake, and endeavor to induce some one else to undertake the business, and the same old routine is gone through.

FAREWELL.—Farewell is a lonely sound, and its echo has caused many a sad heart; but none would feel saddened, but rather be greatly cheered and benefited, by saying farewell to all kinds of Soda and Saleratus except DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, which will scatter rays of sunshine and happiness in every household when properly used, being always uniform and perfect. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers in Chicago.

The Topeka Record says that Dan Adams will probably be a candidate for Representative, in Wabash County, this Fall. If elected, he will either have to give up his Federal office, or the Constitution will have to be amended for his benefit; for no Federal officeholder is entitled to a seat in the Legislature.

Some one has written a poem, commencing, "I have two sons, wife." Wonder if the fool thinks the old woman didn't know it about as soon as he did!

John Morgan is to be placed in close confinement in the Columbus penitentiary, until Col. Straight's men are released or exchanged.

IS THIS TRUE?—We are informed that Gen. Loan, in his Oregon speech, stated that Dr. H. W. Peter, late of that town, is now Assistant Surgeon in one of the Federal hospitals at St. Louis, by the appointment or through the influence of Gen. Gamble. If this be so, Claib. Jackson could have done no worse. Peter was among the first and the vilest Secessionists in Holt County, and did more than any other person to lead young men (and old men too) of that County from the path of loyalty. He went off with the first crowd of traitors who left North-Western Missouri to join Price. He assisted in carrying off a printing office at Savannah, and in robbing stores at St. Joseph. He was at Lexington, where he amused himself by taunting Union boys of his acquaintance, after their capture. He then spent some time in the vicinity of Springfield, where he followed the occupation of robbing Union men. After that, sight was lost of him for some time, but he was still a hanger on of the rebel army, as a sort of Commissary. He was finally captured by some Kansas boys, immediately before Blunt's victories in Arkansas, last Fall; was held prisoner in St. Louis for some months, and was at length released upon taking the oath of allegiance. Now, it is said, Gov. Gamble has rewarded his valuable services. Peter is one of those vicious wretches, who would not hesitate to put a sick or wounded Union soldier out of the way, if he could do it without fear of detection or punishment.

CATHOLICS AND THE NEW YORK MOB.—Great credit is accorded to the Catholic clergy of New York, for their efforts to quell the riot in that city. They are entitled to some credit; but they are also deserving of blame, for endeavoring to screen their members, by declaring, in their sermons, that they did not believe the rioters were Catholics—that the persons before them did not look like rioters. Of course, the mob was not composed wholly of Catholics, but a majority of them were; and for priests to stand up before men who had been engaged in the outrages, and tell them they believed them to be innocent of the whole affair, was only encouraging them to do the same thing over. While the villains were ranging through the streets, knocking down, robbing and murdering indiscriminately, every one who repudiated their hailing call, that he was a "Democratic Catholic," was permitted to go without further molestation; and the cry was heard from the mob, "Burn out the heretics!" Are not these singular sounds to come from other than Catholic throats? They forcibly remind the reader of history of the scenes of the memorable St. Bartholomew's Day, in Paris. If another Native American or Anti-Catholic party should spring up in this country, who would be to blame for it?

A CHANGE OF KEY.—The Leavenworth Conservative, a few days ago, had the following item:—
Hos. H. R. Dutton, our first State Treasurer, is now in the city. He has hosts of friends in Leavenworth and Kansas, and has been most generally welcomed. Mr. Dutton is now in business in Chicago, as we have already stated.

One year ago, the tone of the Conservative was somewhat different. It could never speak of Dutton, (and often went out of its way to speak of him,) without referring to him as a defaulter, a swindler, a tool of Robinson's, and similar epithets. But at that time Dutton had no interest in a liquor store, which would make a difference with some folks.

There is a report which has some how got into circulation, that Secretary Stanton assured Gen. Lane that no more troops would be required from Kansas until the other States had raised 500,000 men. If this be true, it will be a long time before Kansas is called upon, as the present call is for only 30,000 men. But it will not do to place too much reliance upon rumors. Let the regiment now forming be filled, and it will be that much more in favor of Kansas, when the draft does come.

MONEY.—Beauregard promised his horse a draught on the bank of the Tennessee, but himself received a check on the same bank instead.

The Government's draft has just been protested in New York.

Gen. Lee had no green-backs, but he left thirty thousand gray-backs to pay for the damage done to the Gettysburg Cemetery.

A brilliant fight occurred at Manassas Gap, on Thursday last. One brigade of Federals defeated six times their number of rebels. The result of this affair is said to be, that Ewell's corps is out of the main body of the rebel army, and is in a precarious situation, liable to be destroyed or dispersed.

Our Government has notified England, that unless she stops the fitting out of rebel privateers in her ports, American cruisers will not hesitate to enter British ports to capture them. If England does not take the proper steps in the matter, a foreign war will ensue.

The French have declared Mexico an Empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor. If he declines, Napoleon will select another Emperor. When the rebellion is over, the United States will take that nice arrangement.

The bombardment at Charleston still continues.

General Guitar is a man of some sense, but his orders have thus far failed to please the unconditional Union men of Missouri. We have not the slightest idea that it was his intention to take every revolver and shot gun and rifle from the farmers and Union men of his district. That order is simply intended to disarm the thieves and bushwhackers, and villains who are stealing from, and shooting Union men in North Missouri. If our view is correct, the order is right. If General Guitar intends to seize every weapon of defense from the hands of peaceable and inoffensive loyal men, who, in these times, only use arms for fighting traitors and thieves, he has undertaken an impossible work.—*St. Joseph Herald, July 18th.*

Consolation.—We do not wish to obtrude our sympathy upon any one, but we cannot withhold it from Leavenworth occasionally. Last Winter she sold out, shirt, boots and breeches, to Atchison, and had to go home naked. The Bulletin afterwards undertook to coax Atchison not to bite, in an article the substance of which was, that Atchison and Leavenworth were the best friends in the world—no reason at all to be rivals—hoped they would always get along lovingly together, and sleep in the same bed. The first response to this, is a letter written by Senator Pomeroy to Dwight Thacher, telling him that Kansas City is to be the point at the eastern terminus of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad; that said Kansas branch belongs to the Kaw Valley; and that the bill expressly provides that the road shall run on the south side of the Kansas river. As Pomeroy had both hands in that business, he probably knows whereof he speaks, and evidently means to insinuate that Leavenworth is left out in the cold. Leavenworth, how's your pulse? How would you like to sell out again, next Winter?

The deck hands on the steamer Emille are now principally "colored gentlemen." They are a jolly set of contrabands, and their time, when not at work, is generally occupied in singing genuine plantation and jubilee songs.

THE NEW YORK MOB.—The New York mob was composed in great part of Irishmen. This accounts for Government sending General Kilpatrick to assist in suppressing it.

What is the difference between revolutions and crawl-fish? Revolutions never go backward, but crawl-fish do.

The rebels took a great many corpses into Pennsylvania. They left a great many corpses there.

(For the Chief.)
A CARD.
I am informed that reports have been circulated that I have threatened the lives of citizens of Doniphan County, in case they did not go into the service. I will say to those who have heard such statements, that their authors are base and willful liars. If persons who have been so busy in spreading these reports, did not make the statements upon their own responsibility, they would do well to consult their authority again. Upon inquiry, I am convinced that they are manufactures of a class of men of rather questionable loyalty, and were evidently intended to prevent enlistments in the service, particularly in my Company. I will leave it for the public to judge how bitterly, despicably low and contemptible such individuals should be esteemed by the people of a State whose boasted virtue is their loyalty.

W. N. BIXBY,
Capt. and Recruiting Officer, 14th Kan. Cav.

IMPORTANT RAID.

Destruction of the Central Virginia and Tennessee Railroad—Wytheville Captured and Burned—The Federal Losses, &c.

CINCINNATI, July 24.
The cavalry expedition under Colonel Tolland, of the 34th Ohio mounted infantry, and Col. Powell's 2d Virginia cavalry, sent out by Brigadier General Seamon from Charleston, Va., to cut the Central Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville, has been successful.

They captured Wytheville after a severe fight, took 120 prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and 700 stand of arms. Our loss is about 65 killed and wounded. Colonel Tolland and Captain Delany, of Cincinnati, were killed, and Col. Powell severely wounded. The enemy lost 75 killed and a large number wounded.

Our troops were fired on by citizens from houses, and the town was totally destroyed. The command reached Fayetteville yesterday, after a hard march of over 300 miles.

Major Keane of the 58th Ohio had a skirmish with the rebels at 10 o'clock this morning, driving them out of Washington.

When last heard from Morgan was at Winchester, 72 miles northeast of Cambridge, moving towards the Steubenville and Indianapolis Railroad, closely pursued by our forces.

GENERAL GUITAR'S ORDER.—General Guitar has issued an order for disarming "every person, and combination of persons." North of the Missouri river, not acting under orders from some civil or military officer. This clause in the order has produced much comment and consternation among Union men in this country, who affirm that they cannot keep their horses or stock on their farms fifteen minutes after their rifles are taken from their premises. It was talked on the streets that a large public meeting ought to be called to denounce the proceeding.

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ARMY MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA

Meade Reported as Having Lee's Communication at his Mercy—Estimated Strength of the Rebel Army—Another Great Battle Imminent—Gen. Grant to be Tendered the Vacancy Made by the Retirement of Gen. Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.
Statements received here as to the movements of both Meade and Lee's armies are very conflicting. It is confidently believed that Meade has Lee's communication with Richmond at his mercy. Both armies are making rapid movements south-west, and a great battle no doubt will be fought north of the Rappahannock. Direct communication between the army of the Potomac and Washington has been established, while but little hope, according to the statement of a deserter, are entertained by the rebels of being able to reach Richmond in safety. Their whole flank is seriously annoyed by our cavalry. Lee's force is estimated as follows:

Stuart's cavalry, 11,000; Longstreet's and Ewell's corps 18,000 each; Hill's corps 15,000; these, with 18,000 more rebels at Richmond and Petersburg, are reported to constitute the whole rebel force. The Confederacy never had as few troops as at present. Since their recent losses, at Port Hudson and Vicksburg, all the troops they can muster are estimated as follows: 30,000 at Charleston, under Beauregard; 10,000 at Mobile; 15,000 under Marmaduke and Price; 20,000 under Johnston; 30,000 under Bragg; 25,000 at various detached points—in all only 240,000. Lee's army is the largest and best organized in the South, and the fate of the Confederacy depends on him. Lee has received orders not to fight Meade now, but manoeuvre in such a manner as to draw the Union army toward Stanton or Gordonsville, by which time they hope to reinforce Lee.

It is rumored in Washington that the Major Generalship in the army, made vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool, will be tendered to General Grant.

Neither the War or Navy Departments received any thing from Charleston later than the 17th instant.

More Testimony.
Several of our kind friends instructed us yesterday that we were in error respecting the statement that Gov. Seymour, or the Democrats generally, are opposed to the enforcement of the laws.

Keep quiet, gentlemen. We never saw a better time for silence on the part of Democrats than the present. The legitimate fruits of the speeches made by Democratic orators are daily showered upon us. We ask all, who think Gov. Seymour is in favor of the enforcement of the Conscription Law, to read his late speeches.

One week ago, last Thursday, a large meeting of Democrats was held in New York. Mr. Horton, one of the speakers, advised the audience to resist the draft, first by legal means. If these failed, he said: "Then fight with whatever weapons Providence shall place in your hands." "I had rather die in such a fight than to live with all the wealth of these minions of despotism around me!" (Cheers.)

Hon. C. C. Burr said: "Congress has passed an act of conscription, but the acts of Congress are not necessarily laws. This act is very simple—it is merely a highwayman's call on every American citizen for '\$300 or your life.'" (Laughter and applause.) For one, I have no \$300, but I have a life, and if it goes, it shall go in defence of the kind of liberty that my fathers established. (Cheers.)

Why, it is by your democracy that Abe Lincoln and all his saviors were not put on the gallows eighteen months ago. (Applause.) Why the old body thought he was King. Jeff. Davis has never done anything as bad as Lincoln. He has not illegally imprisoned you, taken away your right of habeas corpus, and trampled upon the Constitution. Gov. Seymour said of Abraham Lincoln that he had been guilty of attempting to establish a military despotism, and the penalty of this crime in this country is death. ("He ought to be dead.") "Hang him," &c.

Gentlemen, what say you to this kind of talk? Does it not sound finely to hear Governor Seymour now advise a mob to appeal to the courts? Truly those men are law and order men with a vengeance.—*St. Joe Herald.*

No Flinching Now.

We ought to have had the draft months ago. We have been too mealy-mouthed about it. We have allowed the great principle without which no nation can exist, to be weakened in the dangerous embrace of a sentiment. The draft is the Government calling for the duty the citizen owes the State. How long would a Government maintain itself were it to receive only the voluntary contributions of its people instead of taxes and revenues. And it will be no safer to leave it to the people to voluntarily engage in the stern and protracted duty of defending the Government. It is a sacrifice that calls for both property and life. Is it right that the willing should alone bear this burden? Manifestly not. And, furthermore, the experience of the past two years shows it is actually courting danger from a new quarter to exclusively summon faithful citizens to the ranks, and thereby lower the standard of loyalty at home. It will not do to set wolves to guard sheep folds. It is not safe to make such a partition of citizen duty as shall leave the voting to the Copperheads.

It is no time to regret the overights of the past. We have lost two seasons in putting our conscripts into the field. We have foolishly allowed on every hand, a prejudice to be fostered, both direct and implied, against the principle of conscription. It is not right. The conscript holds an honorable place in this war. In thousands of cases the drafted soldier will experience a sense of relief, that, whereas, he had not the resolution to decide against home and civilities, the lot decides for him, and places him where his heart has urged him to go, in the army of his country. There are, as there have been, thousands whose impulses to enter the service have not been strong enough to break the tender bonds of social life.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE TRUE ORIGIN OF THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—We beg President Lincoln to understand that this riot is not due to the draft. Its root strikes much deeper. It is part and parcel of the rebellion. Its instigators and leaders are allies and agents of Jefferson Davis. They are doing his work here far more effectually than they can do it on his own soil and within his usurped dominions. President Lincoln might as well direct our armies in Virginia to surrender to Gen. Lee, as to order a surrender of the laws and authority of the nation to the mob in New York. We have too much faith in his firmness and sagacity to fear for a moment that he will inflict upon the national cause any such inadmissible disgrace.

FROM CHARLESTON.
The Rebel Attack on James Island. They are Taught a Severe Lesson and Repulsed—Operations Against Fort Wagner—Unsuccessful Assault on the Works—Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 26.
We are indebted to the Herald for the following account of the operations near Charleston, received by the Arago:—
On the 19th the rebels attempted to drive our forces from James Island. The attack was sudden and unexpected, but General Terry met and repulsed them with great slaughter.

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The gunboat Pawnee which supported the left flank grounded, and a rebel battery opened on her, firing about fifty shots, thirty-nine of which hit her. She subsequently floated off, and opened upon the rebels, putting them to flight. Our casualties were small, and the rebels were taught a lesson they will not soon forget.

The bombardment was renewed on the morning of the 22d, the iron-clads co-operating with the army during the day. Fort Wagner was silenced for some time, and the colors shot away. The new Union battery was opened on the rebels, doing great execution.

LATER.—A charge was made on Fort Wagner, and our troops, after a desperate struggle, were obliged to fall back, which they did in excellent order, and held their old positions. The loss on our side was quite severe, but our total loss of killed, wounded and missing since the 10th, is only about 1,000.

The 48th New York lost about 250 men, and only three officers escaped unhurt.

The Catskill was struck over fifty times, but is all right. She went to Hilton Head for supplies and coal.

JOHN MORGAN CAPTURED.

Col. Clarke and the Rest of the Gang also Bagged—Dispatch of Col. Shackelford.

CINCINNATI, July 26.
The following has been received at headquarters:—

"HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, THREE MILES SOUTH OF NEW LISBON, OHIO, July 26.—To Col. Lewis Richmond, A. G.: By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing General John H. Morgan, Col. Clarke, and the balance of the command, amounting to about four hundred prisoners.

"I will start with Morgan and staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's orders for the transportation for the balance.

J. M. SHACKLEFORD,
Colonel Commanding.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Major May with 250 of the 9th Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a mile from Steubenville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners. Morgan, with 300 men, escaped, but was captured by Shackelford at 3 p. m. to-day, (Saturday) near New Lisbon. Morgan and Staff are now prisoners at Wellsville, Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Well authenticated reports announce the capture of General John H. Morgan, with the residue of his command, in the vicinity of Steubenville, Ohio. Particulars not given.

Death of Captain Norman Allen.
The announcement of the sudden death of Capt. Norman Allen, at St. Louis last Thursday, will cause pain in large circles of friends and acquaintances.

Capt. Allen was widely known as the founder and publisher of the Lawrence Republican. His efforts in behalf of Kansas during the days of her darkness, can never be forgotten. He came here among the first settlers, and immediately identified himself with the Free State cause. His labors were unceasing, patriotic and disinterested.

He was ready when his country called for brave sons to put down treason, to offer his services, his life.

To his efforts may be ascribed the raising of the men requisite to man the battery of which he had command at his death.

In all the relations of life he was a true man, honest, a despiser of meanness and demagogues. An admirer of honorable dealing among men, he always practiced it himself.

His life is another addition to the costly sacrifices this land is making to the cause of freedom.—*Lawrence Republican*

THE APPROACHING END OF THE REBELLION.—The heavy telling blows, in quick succession, received by the rebels at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Charleston, and in Tennessee, cannot fail to crush them very speedily if followed up by other movements. The moral and physical effects are equally tremendous.

The capture of Fort Wagner and Cumming's Point is all that is needed for the certain destruction or surrender of Fort Sumter; and Fort Sumter is the key to the possession of the city or the means of its destruction. With this fort in the hands of our troops or destroyed, all the defenses of Charleston or James Island can be turned, and rendered of no avail, while Fort Monroe and the elaborate defenses on Sullivan's Island will become isolated, and the rebel troops there will have to retreat in order to save themselves from capture. By the skill of Gen. Gillmore the rebels have been completely taken by surprise, and we would not be astonished to hear in one week that Charleston has fallen.—*N. Y. Herald, July 26th.*

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The New Capitol Building.

The Topeka Record thus describes the new State House, which is to be completed by the 1st of November next:

The old Constitutional Hall is incorporated in the new building, with a new front, and raised one story higher. Some of the later residents of Kansas may not know what we mean by the "Constitutional Hall." For their information we will state that it is the building in which the Convention sat that formed the "Topeka Constitution"—the first of the many Constitutions that Kansas has had. The Legislature that was elected under that Constitution was in session in this Hall at the time it was dispersed by Col. Sumner, upon the orders of the Federal Government. Thank God, the Federal Government is not being used for the purpose of forcing slavery upon a free people at the present time.

In this Hall were held nearly all of the Free State conventions that met in Kansas during the early settlement of the country. All old settlers of Kansas will be glad to learn that the old Hall is still to be the place of meeting of the Legislature of the Free State of Kansas.

The building, when completed, will be an ornament to our town. The contractors challenge the State to produce a more beautiful front than the new capitol building will have.

The front on Kansas Avenue (opposite the Topeka House) will be one hundred feet. Forty-two feet of the front will be sixty feet deep. The balance, fifty-eight feet, will be forty-four feet deep. The first story is divided into eight rooms.—Two of them 20x60 feet each, one for the use of the Supreme Court and its clerks, and the other for the State Auditor's office. One room 15x24 for the Treasurer's office. Three rooms for the office of Secretary of State, one of them 15x24, one 17x24 and the other 12x24, and three committee rooms, two of them 15x17 feet, and the other 15x24 feet. The first story is fourteen feet between joists.

In the second story is the Legislative Hall, 42x60 feet, and the Senate Chamber, 32x42, two rooms for the Governor, 15x24, and a room for the Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The second story, by the contract, was to be twelve feet high; it will however, be thirteen feet. There is a basement under the whole building, divided into four rooms, for fuel, &c.

From Gen. Blunt's Command.

He has a fight with Gen. Cooper—Complete Rout of the Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, July 25.—On Thursday, 16th, a severe fight occurred between Gen. Blunt and the rebel Gen. Cooper, resulting in complete rout of the rebels. Finding the rebels had taken back from Fort Gibson, General Blunt, with 2,400 men and twelve guns, left in pursuit. After marching fifty miles in twenty-four hours, he found them 5,000 strong in position on Elk Creek.